

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph commencing at page 1, line 11, under "STATEMENT OF RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS MADE UNDER FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT," with the following amended paragraph:

Not applicable. This invention was made with government support under Contract No. AI 41944 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

Please replace the paragraph commencing at page 8, line 16, with the following amended paragraph:

The term "*Pseudomonas* exotoxin" (PE) as used herein refers to a full-length native (naturally occurring) PE or a PE that has been modified. The full length native sequence of *Pseudomonas* exotoxin can be found in Gray *et al.* (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 81: 2645-2649 (*see also* U.S. Patent 5,602,095). A "modified *Pseudomonas* exotoxin" refers to a *Pseudomonas* exotoxin that has an amino acid sequence different than the amino acid sequence of the native *Pseudomonas* exotoxin. Such modifications may include, but are not limited to, elimination of domain Ia, various amino acid deletions in domains II and III, single amino acid substitutions (*e.g.*, replacing Lys with Gln at positions 590 and 606), and the addition of one or more sequences at the carboxyl terminus such as KDEL and REDL (*see* Siegall *et al.*, (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* 264: 14256-14261). Thus, for example, PE38 refers to a truncated *Pseudomonas* exotoxin composed of amino acids 253-364 and 381-613 (*see* commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 07/901,709 filed June 18, 1992 (issued as U.S. Patent 5,602,095 from continuation application 08/405,615)). The native C-terminus of PE, REDLK (residues 609-613), may be replaced with sequences such as KDEL and REDL. Lys⁵⁹⁰ and Lys⁶⁰⁶ may be each mutated to Gln (*see* commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 07/522,563 filed May 14, 1990, now U.S. Patent No. 5,458,878).

Please replace the paragraph commencing at page 16, line 18, with the following amended paragraph:

Immunoassays in the competitive binding format are preferably used for crossreactivity determinations. For example, the 3B3 gp120 epitope or 3B3 anti-idiotypic antibody is immobilized to a solid support. The putative 3B3 derived antibodies (e.g. generated by selection from a phage-display library or modification of 3B3) added to the assay compete with the 3B3(Fv) antibodies of SEQ ID NO:1, respectively binding to the immobilized epitope or anti-idiotypic antibody. The ability of the putative 3B3-derived antibodies to compete with the binding of the 3B3(Fv) antibody (SEQ ID NO:1) to the immobilized protein are compared. The percent crossreactivity of the proteins is calculated, using standard calculations.

Please replace the paragraph commencing at page 18, line 10, with the following amended paragraph:

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the cytotoxin is PE38. PE38 refers to a truncated *Pseudomonas* exotoxin composed of amino acids 253-364 and 381-613 (see commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 07/901,709 filed June 18, 1992 (issued as U.S. Patent 5,602,095 from continuation application 08/405,615)). The native C-terminus of PE, REDLK (residues 609-613), may be replaced with sequences such as KDEL and REDL. Lys⁵⁹⁰ and Lys⁶⁰⁶ may be each mutated to Gln (see commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 07/522,563 filed May 14, 1990, now U.S. Patent No. 5,458,878)

Please replace the paragraph commencing at page 21, line 15, with the following amended paragraph:

Many ~~procedure~~ procedures and linker molecules for attachment of various compounds including radionuclide metal chelates, toxins and drugs to proteins such as antibodies are known. See, for example, ~~European Patent Application No. 188,256~~; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,671,958, 4,659,839, 4,414,148, 4,699,784; 4,680,338; 4,569,789; and 4,589,071; and Borlinghaus et al. Cancer Res. 47: 4071-4075 (1987). In particular, production of various immunotoxins is well-known within the art and can be found, for example in "Monoclonal Antibody-Toxin Conjugates: Aiming the Magic Bullet," Thorpe et al., Monoclonal Antibodies in Clinical Medicine, Academic Press, pp. 168-190 (1982), Waldmann, Science, 252: 1657 (1991), U.S. Patent Nos. 4,545,985 and 4,894,443.